Mr. N. V. Narayanamurthi prayed that the practice in vogue in Madras regarding the grant of encumbrance certificates might be ordered to be followed here, as it would enable people to authentically to know whether any property had any encumbrance or not.

The Second Member of Council observed that if this power was also given to Sub-Registrars, there would be room for more complaints against them.

The Dewan concluded by saying that orders of Government on the subject were about to issue.

SUBJECT No. 74.

Grant of 'encumbrance certificates' on payment of prescribed fee.

Mr. N. V. Narayana Murthi, Arya Vaisya Maha Sabha, Bangalore City.

REVENUE—(MUZRAI.)

(*Nos. 75 to 77.*)

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao.—Sufficient powers are not given to the members of the muzrai temple committees. The present committees are therefore of no great use.

Reply of Government.—The Muzrai Commissioner will ascertain the views of the Deputy Commissioners in the matter, and necessary action will be taken soon.

SUBJECT No. 75.

Investment of certain powers to the major muzrai temple committee members.

Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao, Magadi Taluk.

Summary of Discussion.—The Deputy Commissioners may be authorised to sanction estimates for muzrai works up to a limit of Rs. 500.

First Member of Council.—About a month back, Deputy Commissioners were empowered to sanction muzrai works up to a limit of Rs. 250. If this system proves beneficial to the public, the question of giving the Deputy Commissioners more power will be considered. We will wait for one year and see.

SUBJECT No. 76.

Empowering Deputy Commissioners to sanction estimates for muzrai works up to a limit of Rs. 500.

Mr. P. Papanna, Nanjangud Taluk.

Mr. Abbas Khan represented that not only Veerashaiva students, but also students of all other classes might be admitted to the Sanskrit Colleges and moved that subject might be amended so as to include all communities. Mr. R. Gopalswami Iyer objected to this. Mr. G. Paramasivaiya supported Mr. Abbas Khan's view.

Dewan.—The subject will be amended as proposed and taken up later on.

Mr. Chennabasappa represented that sanskrit education was of great importance both materially and spiritually to the people at large, and requested that such people as desired to learn Sanskrit might be admitted into Sanskrit Colleges maintained at Government cost.

Mr. N. Siddalinga Devaru represented that as the Sanskrit Colleges were maintained from the State revenues, no class of people should be excluded. The committee appointed to consider the question and to send up a report with their opinion to Government was constituted entirely of Brahmins. Naturally the report did not give due consideration to the interest of the people other than Brahmins. In the report, sufficient reasons are not given for refusing admission to the non-Brahmins. He contended that the Sastras denied Sanskrit learning only to vagabonds

SUBJECT No. 77.

Admission of Veerashaiva Students into Sanskrit Colleges in the State.

[Amended as follows: "*Admission of students of all classes to Sanskrit Colleges.*]

Messrs. Maralu Siddappa, H. Rudrappa, Arsikere Taluk; M. Channabasappa, Arsikere Municipality; D. S. Mallappa, and Chikka Thimmegowda, Tiptur Taluk; K. Basalingaiah, N. Gurulingappa, Honnali Taluk; and Y. K. Virupiah, Nyamti Municipality.

and that Government should not exclude several communities from the pale of Vedic learning.

Mr. Padmarajiah in supporting the previous speakers, stated that in the colleges at Kashmir and Benares, etc., no distinction was made between class and class. All were admitted into Sanskrit colleges and given education without any difference. He also presented a representation to the Dewan.

Messrs. Sanjeevialu and Virupiah supported the same view.

Mr. Gopalswami Iyer opposed the representation regarding the admission of all classes into the Sanskrit Colleges on the ground that at the outset these institutions were not started by Government, but by Brahmins for the study of Vedas and handed over to Government in trust. He stated that non-Brahmins were not allowed to learn Sanskrit in the colleges for the last 33 years, and that the late Dewan Mr. Ananda Rao said it was impossible to issue an order directing that Sanskrit education should be imparted to the non-Brahmins in these colleges. Sir. M. Visvesvaraya also was against the admission of non-Brahmins into these colleges. As regards the contention that the school was maintained out of the raiyats' money, he pointed out that in British India, the Ecclesiastic Church was maintained by the rate-payer.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa argued that the facts that an aided institution once confined admission to one community did not justify such exclusion after it became a Government institution. Panchamas were being admitted to aided schools under orders of Government.

Dewan.—Both sides have eloquently pleaded their cases. Government will carefully consider the question and pass orders.

PROTECTION—(LEGISLATION).

(Nos. 78 to 88).

SUBJECT No. 78.

Enlargement of the Legislative Council.

Messrs. (1) C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore and (2) Girmaji Rao, Kolar Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(1) The Mysore Legislative Council may be enlarged so as to consist of fifty members with a widened franchise and with an elected non-official majority.

(2) The number of elected members of the Legislative Council from each district may be increased from one to three.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 79.

Amendment of the election rules of District Boards, Legislative Council, Representative Assembly, etc.

Messrs. (*a*) T. Srinivasachar, Girmaji Rao, Kolar Taluk; (*b*) Sampangiramaiya, Malur Taluk and (*c*) J. Subba Rao, Chitaldrug District Board.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) Government may be pleased to amend the election rules of all such elective bodies as District Boards, Legislative Council and Representative Assembly, abolishing all indirect election to such elective assemblies.

(*b*) (i) The election of members to the District Boards by Taluk Boards and some Municipal Councils, (ii) to the Legislative Council by the Representative Assembly and (iii) to the Representative Assembly by the District Boards and some select Municipalities is indirect and cannot be said to be really representative. The election by taluk and Municipal electorates will be representative and proper.